# THE MOORE BILL.

Some Plain Talk About Monopolies and Their Abettors.

### A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF VISITATION.

There was a very excited meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The meeting was a special one to consider the subject of rapid transit, Alderman Lewis presided, and all the Aldermer were present, with the exception of ex-Mayor After the organization Alderman Purroy offered the following resolutions, which were

Whereas the city of New York has suffered for many years an incalculable loss in population and wealth by reason of the entire failure of previous Legislatures and Governors to secure to her the means of cheap and rapid

reasons of the entire faiture of previous Logislatures and Governors to secure to her the means of cheap and rapid to the control of the means of cheap and rapid whereast it is now a fact, disputed by none but interested and selfah parties, that some means of cheap and rapid transit has become absolutely necessary to entail the city to make upon absolutely necessary to entail the city to make upon absolutely necessary to entail the city to make upon absolutely necessary to entail the city to make upon absolutely necessary to entail the city to make upon absolutely necessary to entail the past and to any value, as she certainly ought in prosecting the city to make upon a secretary of the law to the past and to any value of the past and to a check of the common council was by then irrespective of all party differences, unanimously approved, and thereupon transmitted to the Logislature and thereupon transmitted to the Logislature have passed and bill, after adding therete certain amendments, and said bill, after adding therete certain amendments, and said bill after adding therete certain amendments, and said still after adding therete certain amendments, and was approached to the countries and localities of the bills now before the Legislature relating to rapid transit, we are yet of the firm opinion that the bill amony as the Common Council, convened in Seculous Libration like Excellency, sanuel J. Tilden, to sign the bill now before him, known as the Common Council or theore bill, and thus to satudy the wishes of the cliticame of the Works as expressed through their elected efficers.

esolved. That we tender our sincere thanks to the an Hugh it. Moore and the other members of the sen-

Hen. Buyn u. Moore and the other members of the Schabte and Assembly who, by inert untiling exertions in behalf of raphi transit, secured, in the face of many difficulties, the passage of the Common Council bill, seemived, Thus a committee be appointed by the President to go to Albany and personally present by his Axcelency the Governor these resolutions, and to express to him the deep interest which the citizens of New York take in the fate of said bill, now awaiting his significant sections. Alderman McCarthy eulogized Senator Moore for his efforts in behalf of rapid transit and moved that the Senator's tull name be inserted in the resolutions instead of a "Senator from New York." He then moved that a committee of seven be sp-

pointed to go to Albany to advocate the signing of

the Moore bill by the Governor. On motion of Alderman Purroy the number of the committee was increased to nine. Alderman Howland said he believed that all the Aldermen were of one mind, and he hoped that the committee which would go to Albany could go as the representatives of the unanimous feeling of the city government. The Moore bill, he said, was, in his opinion, constitutional, and he had come to this opinion owing to the fact that it

had come to this opinion owing to the fact that it had been submitted to some of the best legal minds in this city, and the unanimous decision of the lawyers consulted was that all the talk about the lawyers consulted was that all the talk about its being unconstitutional was groundless.

Alterman Morris offered as a snowtitute to Alderman Parroy's resolutions that the Governo, be requested to sign the Moore bill, which had passed the Legislature, providing that no bill should be passed of a more general character enering greater solvantages to the citizens of New York. Alt. Morris argued that the Moore bill, in its present shape, was simply a tender to the Hudson River and Central Relivond. What was wanted was a bill that would give rapid transit to the people, who really stood in the greatest need of a rapid means of conveyance from one end of the county to the other. He said the fare for the cuttive route should not exceed fitteen cents. The masses who had been driven out of the city by high sents and sign lares charged by the railroad companies running from Forty-second street would not return so long as they could, as they are able to now, commute on the Brie Railway, so that they could go fisteen to twenty nines for the cents. On the newark Railway, he said, from the foot of laberty street, a man could go to Nowari in seventeen minutes for fiscen cents and live there in a bouse for \$500 a year. for which he would have to pay from \$1,200 to \$1,500 in this city. The rate, he said, from Forty-second street horth to Harlem was ten cents, to Fordham twenty entered index a rapid transit suit under the powers given by the Moore bill. The Alderman would and transit will the contrain withdeen his substitute at the close of his remarks.

of Aiderman Morris, and said that the Moore bill provided for the appointment of commissioners, subject to the construstion of the Aidermen, who had the power to fix the rates of fare.

Aiderman Morris inquired it under the bill the commissioners to be appointed would have the power to regulate the fares on Vanderbill's roads. Aiderman Gion then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas this Board is informed that the bill, entitled "At act further to provise for the construction and ejectation of a result rationy or rationally in the left inst." Introduced fine the security of the left inst. By ston. James W. Hussed, has been metakently entire. "Introduced into the security in the left inst. By ston. James W. Hussed, has been metakently entire." Introduced in the security of the left inst. By ston. James W. Hussed, has been metakently entire. The left in Governor, or to have been drawn by or moder the advice of the Governor, or to have been considered or seen by him, and that the tovernor has distinguished by the continuously said to have been drawn by or moder the weerens the said bill the tovernor has distinguished by the companies of the provisions appoprished to the second law fell of appl transit in the cuty of New York, but contemprates only ordinary subjects for transportation of massingers, rengine and make throughout the counties of the relate, and is, provisions which are the law which has now received has construction of the cours, is well understood and is generally satisfactory; and as some of the provisions which are claimed to be applicable to the organization of rapid transit railroad companies in themselves preduce the possibility of all and the provisions which are claimed to be applicable to the organization of rapid transit bill hereafter presented to the heartshalter by the Common hereafter.

companies in themselves preclude the possibility of subscripton to store an enterprize by responsible capitalists; now, therefore, itemsived, limit as a substitute for the rapid transit bill herefore presented to the Legislature by the Common Council, and new before the Geverner for his signature, and bill introduced by Rod. James W. Husted does not meet with the approval of this body.

Resolved, that no capitalist can be reasonably expected to subscribe to the capitalist can be crasnized under the provisions of this bill, which subscripts the commissioners to be appointed under the terransition of a percentage of the amount subscription, of a percentage of the amount subscribed, and allows the Quantizatives; from the sums so paid, to appropriate gapter for themselves and any am all expenses which they may be organized under the provisions of this bill, which they may be organized under the provisions of this bill, which this is makes the company responsible for wage, sot only to its own laborers and servants, but the company's contractors, and second! unpages appoint a cockholders, jointly and severally as Individual instituty (without reference to the number or shares held by these transculpt or to the amount of such wages—time making it possible to called from the subscriber to exchange the single share of the capital stock the entire amount does as wages for constructing, maintaining and operating the road.

er helder of a single share of the capital stock the entire amount due as wages for constructing, maintaining and eperating the road.

Aiderman Billings denounced the attempts that had been made in the Legislature to defeat rapid transit for the city. The demands of the city were such that rapid transit had been made in the Legislature to defeat rapid transit for the city. The demands of the city were such that rapid transit had become an absolute such that rapid transit had become an absolute such as the city would be dwarfed. The Aiderman then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas the citions of New York at the last general olection demanded and expected such action on the part of the proper authorities as should provide rapid a many for this only, and whereas for failure of the subject and particularly of the came for failure of the laws and charters hereborer devised to effect rapid a man, and after bearing and considering the plans and expenses of all the several persons and associations who deares to be heard, a Committee of the Common Connell, like elected representatives of the city of New York (which with the excention of Brookyn, with conty in the state particularly interacted at present at the question of rapid transit scring under the advice of course, in the state particularly interacted at present at the authority interacted at present at the support of the first of a constitution of rapid transit scring under the advice of course eminent at the Bar, prepared a bill, which was sanctioned by resolution unanimously adopted by the Mayor, and by and under the provisions of which rapid transit here. The here possible of accomplishment, and whereas that bill, introduced in the source that the relation of rapid transit, and whereas that bill, introduced in the source that the relation of rapid transit should rapid the prospect of prompt realization of rapid transit, and whereas that bill is now before the Governor, awaiting hereivally interfere.

A SPIRITED MEETING

TROUBLE IN L'EGLISE DU BAIRT PEPRIT-REV.

out. He said Senator Moore had made rapid transit his special study ever since he had been in the Senate, and regardless of his heatts, which had been delicate, and the interests of his private business, he had devoted himself to furthering a plan of rapid transit by which the poorer classes could be served. He did not put faith in all the reports that Mr. Husted was chieavoring to Kill rapid transit, or that the bill he had lately introduced was of his own invention. He understood that he (Mr. Husted) had introduced it without knowing its real coject. Se far as he (Biessing) was concerned, he wanted to do what was right. He desired to see monopolisis sinclved, it they could be, and he leared very much that the city would not have rapid transit until the power of city railroad monopolies was broken. The poor workingman, stock away in top loits in tenenent houses, broating disease at every preath, and whose children were compelled to grow up in fifth and in an atmosphere of death by reason of the overgrowding of the city, were the victims of those men who for selfish purposes strove to make their dividends greater in city railroads at the expense of the good of the suffering masses. What I want to see," said he, "is rapid transit in fact, not in name, Give us a goassine that charters granted for rapid transit shall be carried out to the letter and we will be satisfied. Nothing short of that will sailsy the needs of the city."

Atter considerable talk on the part of other members of the Board and the passage of a resolution (which was subsequently reconnidered) that he entire Board on Alderman Purroy, Shandlef, Coie, Howland, Billings, Seery, McCartny, Glion and Simonson.

The committee started for Albany last evening on the str of city transit Lewis would M. PONS' DOUBTED CHEDENTIALS. At present polemics do not engage the minds and tengues of the members of the congregation of L'Eglise du St. Esprit, which is situated in Twenty-second street, near Fifts avenue. Masters having a secular bearing, and even leaning to-ward violations of the doctrine of "grace, mercy and peace" to all men, employ them. The church is in an eruptive state, and its probationary pastor seems to be balancing himself on the summits of a pillar of flery matter which is coming out of the new made volcano. The church in which these things are happening is one of the oldest religious establishments in this city. It was founded more than one hundred years ago by a congregation of Prench Huguenots, and has by degrees attained a very good position in relation to its treasury. Attached to it is a very comforta-ble parsonage, which has not been occupied for ren, died. For several months after the death of Dr. Verren the guardians or vestrymen of the church were unable to supply his place perma-neutly. Finally they advertised for an ecclesiastic Cole, Howland, Blindge, Seery, accertay, Ghosand Simonson.

The committee started for Albany last evening on the six o'clock train. President Lewis would have gone with them but for the fact that his family is just now in affliction over the death of a favorite child, who was puried on Sunday.

It may be mentioned as an indication of the feeling of the Aldermen on the sunject of rapid transit that, on motion of Alderman Howland, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Governor to sign the bill which allows the Greenwich Elevated Railroad Company to extend their tracks. fit to be their director toward the beavenly way, and received in reply to their call an application ber, 1874. M. Pons presented to the vestrymen certificates stating that he had been at one time a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, but had renounced the errors of Roman theology, married and entered the Episcopal Church, in which he had been ordained a priest by Bishop Doane, of Albany. He also presented to the vestrymen COMMODORE GARRISON ON THE SUBJECT.

The visit of Commodore C. K. Garrison and General Daniel Butterfeld on Saturday to Mayor Wickham was generally believed to have reference to the bills now before the Legislature looking to quick trainait between the Battery and Westenester county. It is well known that the Commodore takes, as a public spirited citizen and a capitainst, a deep interest in every public work calculated to develop the material interests of the city, and thinking that he might give expression to suggestions that would at this time be of value, a reporter called upon him yesterday. He was most cordially received by Mr. Garrison, who stated that his visit to the Chief Magistrate had no reference to this subject. "Nevertheless," said he, "inkey ou gentlemen of the Hersald, I want to see rapid transit accomplished. I have not given the subject much attention and have no special interest in it, yet I am heartify desirous of seeing it. the document which had induced the prelate to ordain him. After some negotiations M. Pons was accepted as the paster on probation of the Church of St. Esprit. He was not admitted to live in the rectory, however, but took up his residence at No. 5: East Thirty-first street. He has always offi-ciated very acceptably to the majority of the members of his congregation; but there have been a few of them who have thought that he cared more for his salary than to benefit the caurch. These lew persons have never been con-tent to accept M. Pons' account of himself, but have busted themselves to discover whether or not his certificates recited the truth. The results of their inquiries have not pleased them. They could learn nothing definite against their paster. but were yet nuwilling to accept all the good county."

"But, Commodore, I presume if a bill is passed that meets your approval, you as a capitalist, would be willing to invest in it?"

"Yes, certainly; I want to see it carried out."

"Have you any preference for the bills now before the Legislature? Have you examined the Husted oil!"

"I have not examined it; indeed I have not things which he said of himself and which his decuments corroborated. Still, they in no wise documents corroborated. Still, they in no wise disturbed M. Pons, and everything seemed to tend toward placing him permanently in the post so long occupied by Dr. Verren until last Thursday night. Then occurred a meeting of the members of the congregation for the election of M. Pons to the rectorship or his definite rejection. It was believed by his irlends that he would be chosen without dissent, but the event showed them that they had deceived themselves. Before the question was put to the congregation M. Burnler, an old gentleman who has been connected with Urgiliae de St. Esprit for hany years, arose, and asked leave to make a few remarks before the election began. He was given the permission he asked, and then remarked that as what he had to say was bersonal to M. Pons, it would be as well for the reverend gentleman to leave the chapel. M. Pons, therefore, left his seat and retired to the rear part of the room, but did not leave it. M. Burnler then, putting his hands behind his back and leaning upon a column, belan his remarks. During their course he said that he was not satisfied that the documents which M. Pons had presented to the vestry men were genuine, and expressed several other things, by implication, discreditable to the candidate for the rectorship. In conclusion he said that he was not allereditable to the candidate for the rectorship. In conclusion he said that the vestrymen he would oppose his election, and that in case M. Pens was elected to the rectorship before giving the evidence he desired be would not "sit unier him." M. Pons heard the remarks of M. Burnler, and was very much settated by them. Before his friends had recovered from the surprise his which he were the world not be seed to the organ at the rear of the room to where M. Burnler and was very much settated by them. Before his friends had reavely descended that he personation, induced him to leave the chanel. In the midst of the excitement himse begation and the special substance of the special substance of the special substance disturbed M. Pons, and everything seemed to tend toward placing him permanently in the post

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AS A TARGET-THE

THE LIBERTIES OF MANRIND."

CATHOLIC CHURCH "A CONSPIRACY AGAINST

The unsettled condition of the public school

question and its correlatives makes it one of great and general importance. Hence its discussion in

all the denominational religious gatherings of this city lately. The Methodist ministers and the prop-

osition under consideration jesterday. The Rev. William Lloyd took the ground that to keep the Bible in the schools under present circumstances is an infringement of the rights of conscience. Conscience, he contended, is above law or legal enactments. The Bible in the schools is

not the question that touches Cataolics most, and Archbishop Purcell was quoted as having said to Rev. J. M. King that he noped Protestants would

for their schools. He (Lloyd) would have the schools perfectly free from any religious lifes what-

Catholic Caurch is largely foreign, for they do not

take the cath of allegiance. They have, there-fore, no right to take any part in the affairs of the

nation buyond a private opinion. Mr. Lloyd in sisted that the State had the same right to punish

"Have you any preference for the bills now before the Legislature? Have you examined the Husted oill?"

"I have not examined it; indeed, I have not given the subject much attention, but I wish to see rapid transit a success and would invest in a good scheme that would give it to us. Present my compliments to your editors and say I am win them in their efforts to secure it for the city."

GENERIAL DANIEL BUTTERPIELD'S VIEWS.

Later the resorter met teneral stuterfield, who expressed the deepest interest in the subject of rapid transit, and stated that it was useless to go over all the grounds and reasons that indicated its necessity, that everybody understood that, that the Highald had decussed it mily and clearly, and had been of great service to the cause. The question now to meet was, "How to solve it?" The difficulties and obstacles that have hitherto prevented the carrying out of any of the previous schemes or charters have been that the laws anteorising teem have under them of suc an expensive character that capitalists hesitated about investing. Necessity existed for placing in the hands of good, responsible and itenorable men as commissioners the power to combine and harmonize the requirements of capitalists with the demands and needs of the city in a manner not to sacrifice the interests of the city in a manner not to sacrifice the interest of the city in a manner not to sacrifice the interest of the city in a manner not to sacrifice the interest of the city and the public and to give such a franchise as would induce capitalists to invest and carry out a good system of rapid transit. He believed that the Common Council oils, as it is known in contradistinction to all others, is the one best calculated to secure this object, and he has full confidence that if it is signed by the Goyerlor it will do it. This bill had be a called his bill, probably from the strong interest he had maniested for it. He said he would be equally ready to favor any bill or any plan that was sure to accomplish it, he has not bee

ROBBERY OF SILK GOODS.

COMMODORE GARRISON ON THE SUBJECT.

in it, yet I am hearthy destrous of seeing it achieved. I have not the same interest in it as others, as I have no property in Westchester

About seven o'clock on the morning of May 2, as Officer Deyle, of the Fifth precinct, was pamarks.

Alderman Purroy found fault with the remarks of Alderman Morris, and said that the Moore bill a rope hanging from a window on the second floor provided for the appointment of commissioners, audject to the confirmation of the Alderman, who dealers in ladies' furnishing goods. The officer, surmising that there was something wrong and that the rope had in all probability been made use of by burgiars the night previous either for the purpose of entering the building or in order to lower their booty to the ground, immediately summoned assistance and made his way into the building. On entering order to lower their booty to the ground, immediately summoned assistance and made his way into the building. On entering the promises he found that the place had been visited by thieves but a few hours previous. He discovered, furthermore, that they had effected an entrance by forcing open a rear window, and, after naving secored their plunder, had made one of the rope to reach the sidewalk. On entering the reoms occupied by totrache brothers he found their stock in a discordered condition, it being strewn allower the floor. Officer Keily was placed in charge until the arrival of the proprietor, who, upon making an examination, stated that he mad ocen robbed of \$500 worth of goods, consisting of ladies' neckties. Detective quigley was then placed in charge of the case by Captain Caffrey, with orders to follow up the burglars and to make a general search among several accond hand dealers in the precinct, who enjoy the reputation of ocing receivers of stolen goods. Fearing that by resorting to the latter means he might lose sight of the burglars, he determined first of all to call upon the proprietor and association from him whether ac had any clew in his possession that might lead to the apprehension of the thieves. Officer Quigley was minormed by Mr. Gottscho that for several days previous two men had been at work upon the skylight of the adjoining building, and that he had noticed on several occasions when called to the rear window during ousness hours that he was there for some of the propose besides that of repairing skylights. The skylight in the two men had been than the windows of the floor occupied by Gottscho Bros. Officer Quigley was blable, however, to base the officer was unable to counted the firm the names of the two men who had been thus employed, so no evisited the owner of the building, eximacy, and as the officer was unable to counted his innocence of having land any thing to do with the burglary, and as the officer was unable to counted the house of the latter, and were incremed by the will o A DESPERATE BURGLAR CAGED.

"I WON'T SERVE THAT TIME; I'LL DIE FIRST." About two o'clock on the morning of the 19th of April Officer Ringe, of the Hoboken police, observed a man loitering through the Elysian Fields in the Assembly, with ancendments that do not set stails interfere with the general object of the hill a seriously delay the prospect of prompt realization of robid trainst, and whereas that bill is now before the Governor, awaition his approval and signature to make it a law; how, iterefore, insertived. That in view of the urgency of the case, and to anticipate possable delays in further proceedings, a committee of this of the Common Goungit to be appared by the Fresident, proceed immediately to allow, there to attempt any one of the Common Goungit to be appared to the bill, neutre to and to oppose and, it possible to be and bereby are recented to any and over attempt to distract attempts that had be committee, and to providing remover to the place insuperable obtained in the courge, he remarked that he was a blacksmith, and that he made the tools (neutring unity). In success of our efforts to procure of the remarked that he was a blacksmith, and that he made the tools (neutring unity). The sentence was six years at hard about the state Frison. No sooner was sentence products of improver the Moore bill had been, in the State Frison. No sooner was sentence products of improver the Moore bill had been, in the state Frison. No sooner was sentence products of improver the Moore bill had been, in the state Frison. No sooner was sentence products of improver the Moore bill had been, in the state Frison Warden has been more to the County Jail. In the state Frison warden has been more to the County Jail. In the state Frison warden has been made to the County Jail. In the state Frison warden has been and to constitute the proceed that the prisoner exclaimed, in a tone of defining the provider of the process of the call his not been the county of the bill had been in the Legisin a very suspicious manner. He arrested him

out the Bible this would not satisfy the Roman Church. They would liken want to take charge of our class books, and pretry class books they would give us. You can't the said meet the demands of the Roman Can't the said meet the demands of the Roman Can't the said meet the demands of the Roman Can't the said meet the demands of the Roman Can't the said meet the demands of the Roman Loys and girls mix with Protestant boys and girls they will not anomat kindly to priestly rule. The American people should say poblily to these men, "We will have free schools, and not allow any one to come in here and substitute for them ine antiquited models of Rome." The Doctor said he would go further, and say that the State has a right to see that every citizen had a certain training and education in such and such the State has a right to see that every direct and and such things. Rome wants to banish the things that we would have taight. He hope this would be candered, not as a question between American and foreigners, but between America and ioreign

Dr. Holdich took the ground that no secular education is complete that does not inculcate morality, and he claimed that the Bible contains the purest morality that the world knows anything about. Hence the Bible cannot be dispensed with in secular education. The Pootor quoted that section o the constitution which prohibits Congress from favering one form of religion more man another, and insisted that when Congress in the carry days of the Republic indersed the publication of 20,000 copies of the Bible by a Philadelphia publisher. It did not thereby inderse any particular Church or creed. The question was continued for also her week, when Rev. J. M. Klug will then the discussion.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING AT THE FOURTH AVENUE

The monthly meeting of the New York Sunday School Association was held last evening at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church. There was a fair attendance, the body of the church being pretty well filled.

Mr. Frank Perris, of the Fourteenth street Sunday school, spoke briefly, referring to the work done at the Sunday School Convention in Baiti-

done at the Sunday School Convention in Saltimore and how profitable it had been to the general work.

Rev. Dr. Manning, the editor of the publications
of the Logdon Tract Society, said he was present
rather unexpectedly; that he brought greetings
from Christians on the other side to those en, aged
in Christian work here. Of these he knew of none
more useful and valuable than Sunday school
teachers. He believed the best way of learning
was to leach, and that while the children in Sabbath schools had learned what would
be of hicalculable sdvantage to them, he
believed the teachers had learned still
more. Nothing was more weary than a
teacher who did not himself know what he was
bound to teach. He had not was useless and thrown
away. The scholars were dissatisfied, and more
harm was cone than good. He had been, during
fifteen years, superintendent of the oldest founday
school in the world, such he had in it the oldest
teacher in the world, who taught from 1704, during
eighty years of incessnat labor. He had found
that upon the completeness of the teacher depended the success of his class. The work was a
grand one and deserved constant application.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Brooklyn,
spoke upon the subject of "The Child Samuel"
and the lesson which should be taught by his life.
In this the reverend gentleman displayed a greaf
deal of crudition, and explained many of the
meanings conveyed by this prophet. It was given
in the form of a Sunday school lesson, and was
listened to with great attention.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL. more and how profitable it had been to the gene

#### A SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL

There will be a gathering to-day at the Tabernacle Baptist church, on Second avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, at two o'clock P. M., of over 1,000 Sunday school children, on the occasion of the May anniversaries, and the exercises will be very interesting. The music will be by the bands of the Seventh and Seventy-first regi-ments, N. G. S. N. Y. Addresses are to be deliv-ered by the flev. H. Galhaler, of Elizaboth, and the Rev. R. B. Keisev, of Passaic, N. J., and other gentlemen interested in the work. There will also be a grand parade of more than 2,000 children in that portion of the avenue at the close of the services.

### PEW PREMIUMS.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE SEATS AT DIL HALL'S NEW PIPTH AVENUE CHURCH—AN INTEREST-ING CONTEST AND A HANDSOME RESULT FOR THE TRUSTEES.

Pith Avenue Freshyterian church would be auctioned off last night drew to the church, corner of Fifty-fith street and Fifth avenue, a large and sprightly congregation.

one. The ladies outnumbered the gentiethe former did a large part of the prompting. The pater/umilias surrounded by his daughters, listened eagerly to the suggestions they offered, and, having been instructed, he sprang to his feet, and made Mr. Draper, the Auctioneer, a bid for spoice of scats. Several bids were made by proxy, through agents, and now and then a lady's gloved hand appeared above the sea of heads, and an adjacent gallant called out her figure for a choice. Pews were bought in the names of several estates. None of the lately en-franchised claimed the rights accorded by the

franchised claimed the rights accorded by the Civil Rights office as having been bid are only premiums for choice of seats, the prices of the sev-The amounts quoted as having been bid are only premiums for choice of seats, the prices of the several pews had been previously set by the trustees, and on the valuation each purchaser will have to pay interest at the rate of six per cent as long as he holds. The first fitteen pews mentioned on the list published below were valued at \$0,000 each, and the amounts piaced after the numbers indicate the sum paid for the choice which resulted in the selection. At half-past seven Mr. Draper mounted the stand and read off the numbers of five pews, and asked, "How much am I bid for first choice?" Eight hundred dollars was offered, and in a short time the ngure was \$1,000. Mr. Alexander Stuart being the last older he had the choice, and selected pew No. 130, the thirteenth from the pulpit on the left ade of the main asker by Mr. R. L. Staart for \$1,500, and situated just in float of that taken by his brotaer. Pews Nos. 122 and 163, the first in the centre and the latter in the left centre alme, were taken by Mr. Low. Nos. 103 and 104 were taken by Mr. Live. who paid \$1,300 for a choice and took No. 220, then \$1,300 for a choice and took No. 220, then \$1,300 for a choice and took No. 220, then \$1,300 for a choice and took No. 188, in the left side asile, about twelve seats from the freat. From this point until the limits of the auction the crices of choices began to ciminish, as will be seen noth the following schedule:—

No. of Perchaser.

insist on retaining the Bible in the schools, for in Such case the Roman Catholics could demand, as in..... such case the Roman Catholics could demand, as like a matter of right and justice, public financial aid because the State has a right to intelligent in the cutizenship. The State, however, has no right to educate a man's conscience; that is the province of the Church. Mr. Lloyd denied also that the retailon of native is foreign born citizens was involved in this discussion. The number of foreigners in America, he thought, is categories of control of the church. The prices of choices continued to decrease in the sums of \$50 and \$75 were offered. ....John Auchinciom.

The prices of choices continued to decrease until the sums of \$50 and \$75 were offered, and when this point was reached the auctioneer stepped down and out. His clerk's note book showed the following handsome result:—"Realized on premiums, \$74,030."
The total valuation of the pews in the church amounts to \$797,000 which, with interest at six per cent, will bring the curren an annual informe of \$47,574.

The pews which were not chosen last night are

of \$47.874.

The pews which were not chosen last night are now open to free selection by any memoer who pays the valuation on the following cenditions:—Cash or fifty jer cent cash, twenty-leve per cent ou the ist of Movember, 1875, and the basince on the 181 of May, 1875, with interest at seven per cent per sunum, calculated from May 17, 1875.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

Henry Lyons, of No. 345 West Thirty-sixth street, and John H. Wilson quarrelled last night in the house of the former, when Wilson stabled Lyons in the side and made his escape.

The anniversary exhibition of the New York In-stitution for the Bilad, consisting of vocal and in-

strumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, com-metering at eight Octook. While David Mahoney, of No. 351 West Fifty-

events street, was driving a dirt cart across the track of the Hudson River Railroad at Eleventh avenue and Porty-third street yesterday afternoon, he was run into by a freight train and intown from his seat, receiving a iracture of the skuil. He was taken to the Nizely-ninth street Reception Hospital. The annual election for officers of the New York

Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday. The polls opened at noon and closed an hour after, in which time sixty-six votes were deposlted. The ticket elected was as follows:—President, Edgar W. Crowell, Imperial, London; Vice President, D. A. Heald, Home, New York; Secretary, William W. Henahaw, Long Island; Assistant Secretary, Waller K. Page, Guardian, New York, and Treasurer, Marcus F. Hooges, Hofman, New York,

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, repeated her lecture, "My Lite in ham Young, repeated her lecture, "My Lite in Bondage," hast evening before the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Chrissina Association, at Parepa Hail, corner Third avenue and Eightysixin street. The hail was well filled with an audience composed largely of the fair sex. The lecturer, who made a lavorable impression on the audience, was introduced by a member of the association. The lecture was delivered in a very pleasing style, and a voice which, at times, was yeary pathetic. The audience manifested their satisfaction by frequent rounds of applause.

#### BROOKLYN.

The Board of Police and Excise resolved rester. cay that druggists' licenses should be \$30 and regular wine and beer dealers' \$50. Heretofore there have been four grades of license.

John Robinson and John Ludley were sent to jail yesterday by Justice Eames, on complaint of E. McAleer, of No. 25 North Pitth street, E. D., who charged them with stealing \$200 worsh or carpenters' tools from him.

Colonel Thomas Carrol, who has just been ap-

pointed Commissary General on the staff of General Dakin, First division, N.G.S.N.Y., was last evoling the recipient of a full aut of uniform and sword, costing \$1,000, from his admirers.

The Comptroller received from the Board of City Works an estimate of the expenses of that de-partment, to be raised in the budget for 1876. The total amount asked is \$1,228,500. The principal items are street lighting, cleaning and repaving streets 2nd sewers.

The Germans of the Western District celebrated

Pfingst Montag with their accustomed jollity yesterday. The rooms of the Sangerbund and Germania clubs were open all day, while the parks were thronged with merry-making men and

THE BROOKLYN COMMISSIONS MUD-DLE.

THE STORAGE RESERVOIR CONTRACT-OFF FOR MUROPE-GRAND STREET FERRY-PUBLIC It was expected that the deadlock which has

been maintained for the past three weeks between the Mayor and the Common Council would be dissolved at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and that an amicable settlement would be arrived at by that time. Hence it was that the chamber was thronged to excess by an expectant lobby, who have an eye on the "loaves and ushes" which are controlled by the Commissions of Police and Excise and City Works, It was thought that Mr. D. D. Brights' name would be taken from the table and that he would be appointed Police Commissioner; also that some one would be chosen as successor to the President of the Police Board, General Jourdan. It was further anticipated that a successor to President Lorin Palmer would be nominaled for the City Works, but these

would be nominated for the City Works, but these expectations were not to be realized. Considerable caucusing was had between the leaders and hayor Hunter, but they could not arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The Aldermen met at two o'clock, Alderman O'Really in the chair.
Alderman Pister dailed attention to the irregular mode of the confirmation of John Pyeurn as Police commissioner at the last meeting of the Aldermen. He said the absentees had been cailed for on the vote then taken, and all the names had not been called; yet in spite of that fact Mr. Pyburn had been declared Commissioner. He protested against the action of the Chairman on that occasion.

had been dectared Commissioner. He protested against the action of the Chairman on that occasion.

A communication, with resolutions attached, was read from the Board of City Works, transmitting a copy of the legislative act for the completion of the atorage reservoir at Hempstead. To this action Alderman Repes demarred and presented a protest against the appropriation of the \$500,00 for this work, signed by property holders representing upward of \$25,000,000. He moved its reference to the Law, Water and Drainage committees for report.

Alderman Prench did not think that the amount called for would suffice to complete the work. Alderman Bergen stated that no acquired which was finally referred to the committees named.

Alderman Bergen stated that no acquirations would be acted upon then by the Board, which announcement had the effect of thinning out the lobby of disconsolates. He stated, however, that the Mayor has initiated that no would nominate on Thursday evening candinates for Tax Collector, Remarrar of Arrears and Fire Commissioners. It was decided that a special meeting of the Board should be held at eight o'clock P. M. on that day.

The committee it which was referred the report that orderly had been resorted to to secure the releasing of the Pifth District Justice Court. E. D., reported that they had terminated their investigation, and found not a scintilla of evidence to sustain the allegation, Is was resolved to insers in the budget a suitable sum to build a court house for the court named.

President Bergen was given leave of absence for his European tour, and Alderman Daniel O'heilly was elected Acting President of the Common Council during the absence of Mr. Bergen.

It was resolved to address a communication to the Common Council of New York, asking their cooperation for reopening the Grand Street (Eastern District) Ferry.

The Board further resolved to increase the appropriation for the coastruction of public baths from \$23,000 to \$330,000.

# DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

the passengers on board the ferryboat Hoboken while on her half-past seven trip from Christopher street last evening. Half way across the river a young man, apparently twenty-eight years of age, evidently laboring under beavy mental excite-ment, piced rapidly to the front of the boat, ment, piced rapidly to the front of the boat, jumped over the guard rail and plunged headlong into the river. The boat passed directly over him, his coat was entangled in the buckets of the paddie wheel and he was supposed by the affrighted passengers to have been mangled to death. The engines were stopped instantly, and after a lew moments, to the surprise of everybody, the man was seen bounding on the waves in the wake of the boat. Ropes and a ladder were procured, and with the assistance of John Maloney, of No. 30 Onto the Bobosen police station he said he was a member of the firm of Connoliv & Brother, engaged in the liquor business, at No. 58 South wasnington square. Ald Edmonston changed his clothes and seat him home in a carriage. The man was slient as to the motives of his deed.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

In the lend, but we can't have this and cannot chose in the lend, but we can't have the but in the lend, but we can't have the but in the lend, but we can't have the but in the lend, but we can't have the but in the lend, but we can't have the but in the lend, but we can't have the but in the lend of the

### THE HISTORIANS ON MECKLENBURG.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Permit me a brief space to correct errors into which you have inadvertently fallen in commenting upon my letter on the historical evidence supporting the Meckienburg Declaration of Indepen-dence of May 20, 1775. I refer to your remarks upon the position taken on this controversy by two historical writers, George Bancroft and Benson J. Lossing.

You say that Mr. Bancroft "cannot fairly be counted with the side which denies that there was a meeting and Declaration at Charlotte on May 20." Now, I have nowhere desied that there may have been a meeting on May 20, er, in fact, many meetings, culminating in the resolves which nobody disputes of May 31. called historical that the alleged Declaration of May 20 was ever adopted. That Mr. Bancroft holds this view is apparent, First, from the fact that his history makes no allusion to a meeting of May 20, nor to the resoives of May 20, while explicitly quoting the language, in part, of the genuine resolves of May 31. Second, Mr. Bancrots wrote to Governor Swain, of North Carolina, July 4, 1848, announcing his discovery of the genuine Meckienburg resolves of May 31, 1775, in the South Carolina Gazette, and tells him that they are identical wish the paper which he (Governor Swats) had enclosed him. It may be added that Governor D. L. Swain, afterward President of the University and Historical Agent of the State of North Carolina, was a pronounced unbeliever in the authenticity of the resolves of May 20. Third, Mr. Bancroit wrote to Peter Force, in March, 1842, "The documents prove to my mind conclusively that the people of Mecklenburg passed spirited resolutions, and that the set published by the Legislature were not the real ones." Now, the set published by the Legislature were the resolves of May 20, with their preternatural and startlingly suspicious likeness to the language of the Declaration of Independence.

You cite Mr. Lossing as leaning to the genuineness of the Meckienburg Declaration of May 20, but you quote no language from his cook declaring his own belief, but only his record of Governor Graham's belief in their genuineness. Permit me to cite Mr. Lossing's last word on this subject, as published by him in the American Ristorical Record for May, 1874, vol. 3, page 203:—

Record for May, 1874, vol. 3, page 203:—

That the resolutions purporting to have been adopted on the 20th of May, and containing expressions and sentiments similar to those used by Jefferson in the National Declaration of Independence, which that statesman believed to be spurious, were really so cannot be reasonably doubted.

\* \* Brevard, the alieged author, had been dead since late in the Revolution, and Alexander. the Secretary of the Convention, who, it is alleged, had furnished copies of them to Williamson and others, had been dead almost two years. If Alexander jurnished such copies is must have been from memory, in extreme old age, for he died in the summer of 1817, at the age of eighty-four years. He had then, doubtless, dim memories of the Convention and its resolutions of the 31st of May foating in his mind, and from them the resolutions were framed by an amanuensis.

So much for Mr. Bancroft's and Mr. Lossing's opinions, in view of which I think you will do me

opinions, in view of which I think you will do me the instice to admit that I have neither read these authors through a bias nor erred in classing them with the unbelievers in the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775. Very respectfully, A. R. SPOFFORD. CREEDMOOR.

FIFTH PRACTICE OF THE AMERICAN FRAM. The weather vesterday was deligatful at Creed moor, but in the middle of the day the refractive qualities of the light bothered those of the American National Rifle team who were out for practice. General Dakin and Mesars. Canfield and Celeman were out in the heat of the day, and, therefore, shot at a time when the light was subject to its greatest aberration from retraction. The wind during the entire day was retraction. The wind during the entire day was good, though occasis naily a little uncertain. Colonei Gildersieeve and Major Fulton reached Creedmoer shortly after two o'clock and did not get into position before the butts until after three. At this time the wind and light were excellent, and it will be seen that both sentlemen were successful in making excellent practice at 800 yards. Colonel Gildersieeve, contrary to his accustomed precision in practice, lell off somewant at the 900 yards.

THE SCORES. 000-4.3.3.8.4.5.3.2.0.3.4.4.3.3.2... 2.03-4.1.3.2.4.3.4.4.3.3.3.3.4.3.3.1.0.3.4.4.4.3.3.2...

# FLEETWOOD PARK.

FIRST DAY OF THE SPRING TROTTING MERTING-POOL SELLING LAST EVENING.

The spring trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park begins to-day and will be continued to-morrow, Thursday and Priday. Two events are on the programme for decision each afternoon, commencing precisely at three o'clock, with large fields of capital borses to compete in the various classes, 

A scene of wild excitement was enacted among 

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

MATCH BETWEEN THE HARTFORD AND ATLANTIC CLUBS-POOR PLAY AND NO EXCITAMENT. The fourth game of the championship series be-

tween the Atlantic and Hartford clubs was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds. So far the Hartiords present a bold, unbroken front, having vanquished their opponents in every game which they have played this season. Yesterday the play was almost a repetition of the game on Saturday last, with the single exception that on the former occasion the Atlantics managed to score one run, while yesterday they were "throagoed." The Hartiords play exceilently well in the field; hence their success. At the bat, however, they fall to come above the average. The decisions of the unipire yesterday were on several occasions received with shouts of derision and disappropation from the speciators. This was especially the case when Knowseil, the catcher of the Atlantics, succeeded by good play in putting Cummings, of the Hartford Club, out at the home plate as he was endeavoring to steal home and thereby secure a run. It was plain to be seen by every one present that Cummings had oven put out; but the umpire, Martin, of the Nameless Club, decided in his layor and against Knowdell.

The idilowing is the score of the game:

\*\*ALEPAR\*\*\*

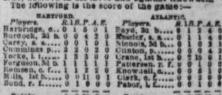
\*\*ALEPAR\*\*

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\*\*ALEPAR\*\*\*

\*\*ALEPAR\*\*

\*\*ALE far the Hartfords present a bold, unbroken front,



Totals...... 5 9 37 5 Totals...... 8 5 37 15 6 Runs earned—Hartforn, 1; Atlantic, 0. First base on errors—Hartford, 1; Atlantic, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Martin, of the Nameses Cub.

To-day the Athletics play the Atlantics on the Union Grounds, and the Mutuals play the Conten-